Anti Kistorien Joe,

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. Passibent Besiden Harrison United States Senators, P. B. Plamb Kansas. J. J. Ingalis Member of Congress, 7th Dist. S. R. Peters Judge of 24th Judicial Dist. C. W. Ellis State Senator, 38th District. Frankin C. Price. Representative, 90th District. B. L. Carter. State Officers overnor of Kansas ... Heutenant-Governor Secretary of State State Treasurer Attorney-General State Auditor State Superintendent. Barber County Officers. Frank Holmes. James P. Rail. Loren Edwards. Geo. W. Stevens Itogister of Deeds Probate Judge ... Sheriff Freasurer County Attorney County Superinte County Surveyor H. A. Cameron. H. S. Landis D. J. Aber. Dr. W. H. Moore E. Youmans. J. D. Fleming Jas. Stranathan Commissioners Medicine Lodge Officers

Aug. Schmidt,
H. C. Thompson,
John Rogers,
R. M. Woodward,
F. A. McNeal,
G. W. Horney,
H. D. Records,
T. L. O'Bryan. Attorney. Clerk.... SOCIETIES. F. & A. M., Deita Lodge No. 77 .-Regular communications, first and third Saturday evenings in each month. C. T. FHERMAN, W. M.

Councilmen

CYPRUS CHAPTER No. 53, R. A. M., meets on Masonic Hall every 2d and 4th Thursday. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
P. A. SIMMORS, H. P. R. SANDERSON, See V. W. STOUT, Secretary. O. E. S. LORRAINE CHAPTER, No. 39.
and third Monday evenings in each month.
Mrs. Eva L. MERNELL, W. M.

Dr. H. YANT, Sec. DELFRIA LODGE, No. 140, K. of P., meets on Monday evening of each week, at Odd Fellow's hall. Visiting Knights in good standing invi-ted to attend. L. M. AxLINE. C. C. H. A. BROWN, K. of R. & S.

1. O. O. F., Pioneer Lod. c
No. 179.—Regular meetings,
every Tuesday evening. V sting brethren in good standing cordially invited.
W. D. VANSLYEE, N. G.
J. C. WALSTAB, Sec.
ENSIGN ENCAMPMENT NO. 62, L. O. O. F
Meeta first and third Friday of each month
Visiting Patriarchs cordially invited is attend.
L. K. Hubbard, H. P. John Dolland, C. P.
S. L. Allen, S. W.
NAOMIN N. 67 REBECCA DEGREE L. O. O.F. NAOMING 67, REBECCA DEGREE I. O. O.F. Meets the 2d and 4th Wed. nights, each month. L. E. Hubbard, N. G. E. M. BYERLEY, Secy.

G. A. R. ELDRED POST, No. 174, meets of the court bouse in Medicine Lodge, at 7 P. M. All comrades cordially invited.

LOREN EDWARDS, Post Commander.

JOHN MCCOY, Adjutant. A. O. U. W. Fidelity Lodge No. 80.— mucht. W. S. Finner, M. W. J. W. SINGER, Recorder.

CHURCHES. BAPTIST.—Preaching each Sunday at 11 a m. and at 7:30 p. m., at the courthouse. Sun-day school at 10 o'clock, a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening of each week. Rev. W. A Cain, Pastor. Residence on North Walnut St CHRISTIAN.—Preaching every Sunday at 110 clock, a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by Eder David Nation. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night, Sunday school at 100 clock a. m. every Sunday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meetin, every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Strangers invited. R. Sandrason, Pastor. PRESBYTERIAN.—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. J. B. NORTH, Pastor. J. B. NORTH, PRINTER.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Services on 2nd Sunday of every month at Sherlock's hall, at 18:30 a.m. REV. BITTER PASTOR.

GERMAN RAPTIST REETHREN—Hold reg. Units services at Missens. Satisfactors. dar services at Mingona, Barber con econd and fourth Sundays in each me t Forrest school house on the second St odar Creek school house on the third St F Edders Shamberger, Smith and Neher

PHYSICIANS IN MEDICINE LODGE.

Fair Angerous, trancuil one: D B. BURNEY, M. D. Goddess of Silence, whose repose Is grand in temples of the sun, Or Egypt, where the dark Nile flows. On earth her haunts are templed lands, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Medicine Lodge, Kans. OFFICE - Pearson & Ca's, drug Store, night, at residence. All calls promptly atter Mong ruined towers, on lonely strands She seeks the dim cathedral's light, She loves the purple bloom of night But, oh! her most illustrious hour.

J. D. KARR, M. D. Her most supreme abiding place, Is in the heart when passion's power Seeks the fair purpose to deface. MEDICINE LODGE, KANS. OFFICE-In Karr's drug store, Wood & Vincent building. All calls promptly filled. Particular attention given to Obstetrics and diseases poculiar to woman. At noisy noon, in busy mart, When strife and discord rule the heart. She comes, she reigns, all is serene
As beyond he ghts where caglets preen.
—M. E. Huddleston, in Arkansaw Traveler.

W. H. MOORE, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Medicine Lodge, Kas. West side Main st, 5 doors south of 1st Nat

HOMOROPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office on Kansas Avenue, next to Index office MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS. DR. I. W. STOUT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGRON.

And skate in their native rinks,
I'll play "old siedge" with the jolly Laps
Or "freeze-out" for the drinks. I'll play base-ball in a field of ice Office: East Kansas Avenue, in Dr. Vant' Dental Room, Medicine Lodge, - . . Kansas.

O. far away in this frigid some ATTORNEYS IN MEDICINE LODGE. I'll linger at my ease:
And there on a glacier of my owa
I'll caimly sit and freeze.
On "pancake" ioe I'll sombtimes sup, W. W. B. SNODDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

On "calf" ice I will dine; ad "polar currents" to finish up and make a meal divine. Office over Citizous' National Bank. Then hie with me to my summer place; W. H. M'CAGUE. Then hie with me to my summer place;

Why sit ye stewing here?

Of come, and the festive walrus chase
In the northern housinghere?
Don't boti and sizels and worry and frot
In this and warmer zones;
But fly to a colder zone, and let
The wind blow through your bones.

—Sam T. Clover, in Chicago Herald. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Nedicine Lodge, Kans. Collections a Specialty.

PDWARDS & NOBLE, What, page, still standing on the stair ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW Or dreamest of some ma dea lair,
Who's robbed thee of thy hearts Office over First National Bank, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN. Will practice in all the Dost fancy that each moonbeam bright is but her form eash ined in light,

Entrancing to thy lover's sight?
Ah, foolish, foolish page; ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Where'er she is thou shouldst be near, Office: East Kansas Avenue, near Courthou MEDICINE LODGE. - - - - KANS. D. A. MCCANLESS,

But sweetly bold address. ATTORNEY AT LAW and JUSTICE.
(Police Judge of Medicine Lodge.)
Collections a Specialty. Office: Opposite the
Courf Honge. Suppose thy lady thus should stand So accer thee thou couldst touch her hand, Couldst thou say feeling then command? Come, speak, my gaplic page: R A CAMERON. Would thou not softly breathe her name, Or, silent, watch her as she came

ATTY AT LAW, AND COUNTY ATTORNEY Towards thee, with a blush half shame Office: In the Court House. Why, page, what's this spill must be mad? A k ss! my hand!—I made thec sad? Dost thou not know's s bold and bad SAMPLE & LONG.

ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW They sage not help it? Don't then dare Excuse thyself: But hush! have care! A footstep cometh down the stall— Begone my loving page? Office over First National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans. Ah me—his passion seems intense— Why did he heed me and rush hence?

OVERSTREET & DENTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Medicine Lodge, Kansas. Office over Citizen's National Bank.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office:-Over the Citizens National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kansas. 10 Will practice in all the courts. _____

COMANCHE COUNTY

WILIAM H. CARTER. COLDWATER, - - - KANSAS,

2. Listen attentively until the ear distinguishes the click, click, click of the wheel as it passes a rail joint. The number of clicks upon one side of the car in twenty seconds is the speed. In miles per hour, where the rails are thirty feet in length, and this is the case generally. Real Estate Agent,

Ilas for sale several thousand acres of Chois
Lands in durber and Commission business and will not speculate or any
lands committed to him. Takes
pleasure in showing lands to
those destring to purchase. where the rails are thirty feet in length, and this is the case generally.

8. Count the number of telegraph poles days peased in two minutes, if there are four or five wires to a pole, and in two minutes and twonty seconds if there are only one or two lines per pole; the number of poles passed is the number of miles per hour at which the train in traveling.—Household.

THE BARBER COUNTY INDEX

DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

SOME RICH WOMEN.

STEAMSHIP STATISTICS. "When I was a girl," said grandmamma,
Who stooped with her weight of years,
"My stop was as I ght as your steps are,
My form was as straight, my dears!
With leaviles and anno would was ea

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

PLEASING POEMS.

When I Was a Girl.

My form was as straight, my dears:

With laughter and song my youth was gap;
I had more bright days than sad.

And so, little maids, to you I say,
And bear it mind—Be Glad?"

The Wall of the Rejected.

Beneath a spinster's gravestone— I've never had a besu! Although I'm not a beauty,

-The Quives

"When I was a giri"—she sweetly smiled

On each fair young face upturned—

1 keps the love and faith of a child,

And in all things God discerned!

Bis constant blessing my spirit knew,
Bis guidance I nederstood:

And so, my children, I say to you, And say it to heart—Be Good?"

O dear! I am searly thirty.

And years fly by so fast That each successive birthday Comes close upon the last; While unappreciated My charms will soon lie low

My eyes are very fair; And several carping critics Have raved about my hair.

My getting left is certain-

I've wandered from Bar Harbor

To Newport and the pier: With Paris frocks and bounets

Becoming, this and dear.
But, though the women praise me
In whispers each to each,
No man has ever asked me

To stroll upon the beach.

Ah! lassies who are followed

An unsuspected swain,
The world has griefs and sorrows
Of which you little know!
Just think of me—the only girl
Who never had a beau!

Nobody's Mule. The mule seemed pensive, even sad,

But when they came to share his woes

As if by conscience pricked

The cat came up to sympathize,

With mew and gentle pufr.
Alas! she got within his reach.
When-fiddlestrings and fur.

The dog, in pity, neared him, too, To alleviate his care. He tried to pass around him once.

But-sausagement and hair.

And John, the honest farmer boy, Who had the beast in charge,

Oh, trifling were the causes which

His flexile legs unfurled, And many were the quadrupeds That sought another world.

He wasn't worth a ducat; He kicked and kicked until he died,

And then he kicked the bucket.

A strip of peach and primrose sky; A hammock moon; a mist-maid fair, And Augels' skifts—the clouds that ply

A bright spur on the heels of night— This is the time—night's noisoless wans— The time of Angerona's reign.

A Dog-Day Aspiration.

Fil hie me away to my summer place
Where the polar bear lies low;
Fil hobbob, too, with the Essimo race
And live in a hut of snow.
Fil prance around with the sportive seals

That bask in the midnight sun, and shiver and freeze as my blood cong When my daily work is done.

In the palmocrystic sea, Where the diamend is ever cool and nice

His Secret.

and haif thy love confes't?

To love above thy rank?

To kiss my hand!-how void of sense

Estimating a Train's Speed

Inquiry is frequently made as to how the speed of a train may be estimated. The traveler especially is curious about the speed his train is making, and we suggest three methods by which the speed may be

sessed with remarkable accuracy, as fol 1. Watch for the passage of the train by

the large white mile posts with black fig-ures upon them, and divide 3,600 by the time nds between posts; the result is the

ed in miles per hour.

He might have dared my lips.
-N. O. Picarune.

I'll hunt and fish with the Arctic chaps

O'er these the day-star fair in flight-

Twixt earth and heaven, on seas of air:

-American Standard

He never did a decent thing.

Tried recklessly to harness him-

His funeral was large.

By an adoring train, And find in every corner

I'm never taken out.

His guidance I unders

VOL. 10

The Enormous Profits Made During the Summer Months. ense Quantities of Delicacies and

Necessaries Consumed on an Ocean Passage — Disagrecable News for Prohibitionists.

ship business during the spring and summer months, the gross receipts, according to the Boston Herald, from a single voyage frequently rising above \$100,000. When the Etruria, the Umbria, the City of New York or any other of the great liners leave their docks with from 500 to 600 passengers, as they do regularly every week between the middle of April and the middle of July, receipts from the cabins average more than \$100 for each person, and represent in the aggregate \$60,000. The other sources of income from the ship, such as freight, the mails, the steerage and the bar, amount to almost as much again. There is not a vessel on the ocean that can seat more than 250 people in the mail disable of the control of the mail people in the main dining-room. For this reason there are two dinners served when the passenger list runs above that number, and you are asked at the office whether you prefer the first or second dinner—one at 5:30 the other at 7—and this, with the number of your room, is put on the purser's list with the number of your place at table, and when it is once fixed no change will be made. An officer presides at each of the main tables and the highest honor is to sit at the captain's table—if possible on his right or left—and great tact is required to arrange the seats satisfactorily and give no cause for jealousy among the passengers.

The perishable food only is bought in this that was, now the Duchesse de Dino, is a cause for jealousy among the passengers.
The perishable food only is bought in this country and such things as melons, oysters, peaches, cigars, tomatoes and other articles that are cheaper and better here than abroad, together with the necessary supply of coal to carry the ship across the Atlantic. All of the groceries and wines are purchased on the other side, the supply being laid in for the round trip.

at her dock in New York in the spring months, with nearly a thousand people to feed for seven or eight days, she lays in an enormous amount of provisions, which are put in the ice-room. Of fresh beef the usual amount is 12,500 pounds, with 760 pounds of corned beef, 5,230 pounds of mutton, 830 pounds of iamb, 350 pounds of veal and the same amount of pork, and about 2,000 pounds of fresh fish. These figures may well make the thrifty house-wife stare in open-eyed wonder. What could she do with the fifteen tons of potatoes put aboard every ten days. These ocean greybounds are well supplied with game, as the list of the head cook, which was recently seen by the writer, showed 200 brace of grouse as being put aboard for a single voyage, with 600 fowls, 800 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese and 80 turkeys, besides thirty hampers of vegetables, 220 quarts of ice-cream, 1,000 quarts of milk and 11,500 eggs. It is said that if the ocean dried up you could trace the route of Livingstone. Nobody will be surprised to the transatiantic steamers by rows of hear thut Mrs. Ogden Mills has a million empty champagne bottles between here and Europe, which is not surprising, seeing that the Cunard line alone use about 25,000 bottles of champagne per year. The bar is wives, think what you have lost in the way

claret, 6,000 bottles of ale, 2,500 of porter, 4,500 of mineral water and 650 bottles of various spirits. Lemons are used on an average of 1½ per head per day, apples 2% per head per day and oranges at the rate of 3 per head per day. The groceries for the round trip include 650 pounds of tea, 1,200 of coffee, 1,600 of white sugar, 2,800 of moist sugar and 750 of pulverized sugar. The round trip takes 22 days, during only one-half of which are the passengers aboard; yet it consumes on one ship 1,500 pounds of cheese, 2,000 pounds of butter, 3,500 pounds of ham and 1,000 pounds of bacon. Rough weather is expensive to the steamship company in the large breakage of crockery which it entails among cabin pas-sengers and stewards, and the record of a recent voyage showed among the broken articles 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, 37 decanters and 63 water bottles. The steamers of one line running between New York and Liverpool sell 64,000 cigars per year, 57,000 cigarettes and 35,000 pounds of tobacco. Among the other items of the yearly supply which appear in the annual report, covering the entire fleet of 16 ships, are 134 tons of mustard and 2 tons of pepper, 7,300 bottles of pickles, 8,000 tins of sardines, 15 tons of marmalade, 22 tons of raisins and currants, 13 tons of split peas and 15 tons of barley, 50,000 loaves of bread of 8 pounds each, 54 tons of ham, 33 tons of salt, 34 tons of categoal and 10 tons of yellow scap. Over 2,000,000 pounds of meat are consumed every year by this one line, and nearly 1,000,000 eggs.

"But why do you want to marry her?"
"Because I love her!" "My dear fellow, that's an excuse—not a reason!"

ABYSSINIAN SLAVE GIRLS. Dusky Beauties That Fetch Fancy Ericas in the Galabat Market, On the route to Khartoum is Galabat, famous as the great slave market of the Eastern Soudan. It is here, says the Phila-delphia Times, that the Soudanese, in their slave-catching expeditions against the hated illustrations of the highlands, bring their trains of beautiful Abysinian girls and sell them todeclers, who make a business of supplying the harems of Khartoum, Kassals and Mecca. Only two or three travsais and me-ca. Only two of three travs.ers have been able to describe the busy
said piteous spectacis in the slave booths of
Galabat, which is all the more interesting
and deplorable because the victims are
girls, torn from their mountains to live
like caged birds behind the lattices of harems from the Nile to Mecca. They are as highly prized by the lords of the harem as the famous beauties of Circaraia Dr Jun-

lishing, tells of the beauty of many of these maidens and adorns his volume with weil executed engravings of some of them.

She is economical withal, and though the income must be immense, our bounded expenses are not over \$5,000.

Grant as a Wood-Cutter. Even while the Soudan was under Egyptian control the barem traffic at Gal-Even while the Soudan was under Egyptian control the harem traffic at Galabat thrivos, and we can easily imagine that since this last disastrous and the town has been in the heydey of its prosperity. Mr. D. Coason, who visited Galabat some years ago, said that the merchants sat smeaking beside the booths that concealed their slaves from public view. When gustomers appeared a pince of cotton cloth was thrown over the head of each girl, which concealed her features until it was her turn to be inspected. "Many of these young girls," he wrote, "are beautiful. Their color is often as darker than that of a Spanish 1,703, their features are small and delicate, their form proportioned like a Greek statue, and their eyes large and lustrous." A few years ago one of these fair prisoners in Jeddah throw herself from a window to the pavement below, preferring death to captivity. No doubt when large gaze from their prisons upon the hot sands of Arabia the thought of their own green mountains only aggravatos their unhappy lot.

Grant used to chop cord wood in a peculiar way, says Judge Lanham, in the St. Louis Republic, cutting the tree all round instead of half down one side and then on the olier, like the ordinary axemsn. While President he visued St. Louis, and I went with him to his farm, and, passing the spot where he once chopped wood. I said: "General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal where he once chopped wood. I said: "General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal where he once chopped wood. I said: "General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal where he once chopped wood. I said: "General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal where he once chopped wood. I said: "General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal where he once chopped wood. I said: "General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal by the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal by the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal by the fellow who cut those stumps was a progregal by the f

An ingenious young girl of Louisville, with an eye to information and an auto-graph, recently wrote to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and asked him to tell her his favor-

its verse of all his poetical writings. A few days ago she received a card, on which was written, over the poet's signature, the fol-lowing lines, which his admirers will read-From the wine-press of angulah and sorr The purplest of grapes she hath wring. They drink them: to-day or to-morrow, it never will clay up thy tengen! FLOWERS AS EMBLEMS.

Widows and Maids Worth a Million Dollars or More. teries Are Past Finding Out

Most of Them Live in New York-Sei Are Found in Society and Some Are to Be Found in the Whiri ove, Historical and Romantic, Regarding the Various Floral Badges Told of in Ancient and Modern Myths,
Traditions and Theories. of Wall Street.

Mrs. Moses Taylor, the widow of the famous dry-goods merchant, says a New York paper, comes generally first into the mind of the New Yorker who bethinks him mind of the New Yorker who bethinks him of the famously rich women of Manhattan Island. As a widow she seems to acquire the pre-eminence a mong her wealthy sex which widowhood gives to a beautiful woman among her unmarried sinters. Mrs. Taylor is carefully estimated to be worth not less than \$15,000,000.

Mrs. Robert L. Stewart, the widow of the successful sugar merchant whose referries.

Mrs. Robert L. Stewart, the widow of the successful sugar merchant whose refineries were so long objects of interest along the North river, inherited from him \$500,000 outright and a life interest in \$10,000,000. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, who is often pointed out as the most desirable partiamong fashionable widows, has a life interesting to 1000,000. This is each leave and estin \$1,000,000. This is much lower, and it is believed to be much nearer the truth, than most current estimates of her pecuni-

ary charms.
"The Widow Hammersley" that was, now that was now the Duchesse de Dino, is New Yorker still to the tune of ten real golden millions of her own, and now, one may say, the Duke's, too.

Mrs. Robert I. Livingston, who is Ei-

bridge Gerry's mother-in-law, is \$5,000,000 "if she's worth a cent." purchased on the other side, the supply being laid in for the round trip.

When a vessel of the first class is lying at her dock in New York in the spring months, with nearly a thousand people to feed for seven or eight days, she lays in an enormous amount of provisions, which are put in the ice-room. Of fresh beef the usual amount is 12,500 pounds, with 760 pounds of the lays in the ice-room. Of the lays in an enormous amount of provisions, which are put in the ice-room. Of fresh beef the usual amount is 12,500 pounds, with 760 pounds of the lays in t is. And Mrs. Bradly Martin, who came from up the Hudson, who brings over her own brands of champagne, and who enter-tains with the best of the fine ladies in Scot-

land and England, too, bad eess to them. She's got two millions of her own besides all her husband's money.

Mrs. Robert Wintbrop has a private fortune more than adequate to the maintenance of even such a fine old family name as hers. She has \$10,000,000. Mrs. Percy Pyne has \$10,000,000 of her own. Mrs. Fred Neilson, Freddy Gebhart's sister, has a cool million. It must always be remembered that a coo million seems the most desirable kind of a million. The same cool million represents also the private fortune of Mrs. Matulin

a most important department on a large passenger ship, and the profit from this source is said to often exceed \$5,000 from one trip. All of its goods are put on at Liverpool for the round trip, or at Havre or The consumption for one voyage includes Now, take Mrs. James P. Kernochen. She has \$1,500,000 in money and real estate at a low estimate All these astimates

iow indeed. By the same apportionment Mrs. John C. Green has at least \$8,000,000, and Mrs. Mason Jones, so often called by queer old people "Lady Mary Mason Jones," she has \$1,000,000 of her own and is contesting the Hammersley will besides. And so gossip goes on.

Mrs. Josephine Ayer, the widow of the doctor who made a fortune in patent medicines, is said to have received from him about \$5,000,000. Mrs. Martin Bates was

ieft by her husband \$1,500,000, which he made in dry goods, and Mrs. James Brown, who lives in a fine house on Park avenue and Thirty-seventh street, received from her husband's estate about \$4,000,000, which he accumulated as a banker. Mrs. W. R. Dodge is worth \$4,000,000, much of the in-Dodge is worth \$4,000,000, much of the in-come of which she sends to the heathen. Mrs. Robert Goelet is worth \$3,000,000, and Mrs. John C. Green, the widow of the Princeton College patron, is reputed to be worth \$10,000,000. Mrs. John Minturn is another wealthy New York widow; she is said to be worth \$2,000,000, and her father was an Aspinwall. Governor Morgan's widow is worth several millions; Clarkson Potter's widow has an immense income Potter's widow has an immense income from his estate, and Mrs. Edwin Stevens who owns "Castle Point" at Hoboken, is one of the richest widows in America, and counts her wealth by millions. Mrs. Paran Steven's husband made \$6,000,000 in hotels and left her the Victoria and a share in the

Fifth Avenue,
Butafter this plethora of millions feminine who is the richest woman in New York, and consequently, without much doubt, the richest in the United States, and perhaps the richest woman in the world! She isn't young and she isn't handsome, but she made her money and keeps it. Where does "Hetty" Green live! Look in directories and you won't find out. Ask the Chemical Bank people and you might, if they thought proper to tell. You. Who knows where "the richest woman in New York" Hosel

York" lives? She is about forty-seven years eld and is worth at a conservative estimate about twenty-five million dollars. She married E. H. Green, of New York. Mr. Green was worth 1700,000, and it is said Miss Hetty had an ante-nuptial contract with him whereby an ante-nuptial contract with him whereby he agreed to pay all of the household expenses and to leave her property of \$2.000.

O00 and more in her own name. After her wedding she kept up her activity mod through her husband got into Wall street speculation. She shift the speculating her self and made while her husband lost. She could buy large blocks of stock and would bull or boar the markets as she thought best. She made money right along and is now "reputed" to be worth forty-odd millinna. She is economical withal, and though her income must be immense, but

Grant used to chop cord wood in a pe-culiar way, says Judge Lanham, in the St.

In the great Lisbon carthquake, in 1755, 6,000 houses were thrown down and 30,000 persons perished. Don't thou think that youth's joy is all wastes Because that Love's sup hath been spilled? Go to—there's vintage as to to-there's vintage untested And Duty the gobiet bath filled.

A Form of Heraldry Whose Mys-

"A good symbol," it was the opinion of Emerson, "is the best argument, and is a nissionary to persuade thousands. There is no more welcome gift to men than a new symbol." This, says the London Standard,

may possibly account for the rise, popula ity and persistence of fioral symbols. Yet it seems difficult to explain why Wales should have chosen the leek for its cognizance, though the Cymric poets have a good deal to say about the broom. The Scottish thistle is more to the point. Yet Scottish thistle is more to the point. Yet the northern botanists are by no means at one in assigning that heraldic plant to any known species, or even in agreeing that it is a Card in at all. The plant with which Holyroon a decked on festive days is usually the cotton thistle, which is certainly not a wild plant in North Br tain. The rose has, of course a remeatic that of course, a romantic tale to explain its choice as the emblem of old England, choice as the empirem of old Engine, though, like the majority of such tales, this legend may belong to the myths of the posthoc, propter hoe order. The flour-de-lis of France is still less easy of explanation. of France is still less easy of explanation. For, though it is conventionally regarded as a lily, the heraldic painters have so effectually disguised it that it is now a mere matter of choice to say what it is. As early as the year 1611 Givillin (who was in those days considered a cunning finder out of hidden things) regarded the device on the Bourbon flag as "three toads," and it is affirmed that it was in allusion to these supposed symbols of their country that the popular nickname of "Jean Crapards" was bestowed on the French people. Still more recently, owing to certain ornaments resembling bees having been found in the tomb of Childeric, father of Clovis, it has been thought that perhaps these insects,

been thought that perhaps these insects, and not lilies or toads, are represented on the white fing. It would certainly be difficult for any one to explain why Florence adopted the "giglio blanco," Prussia the lime, Saxony the mig-nonette, or Ireland the shamrock, unless, indeed, we are to accept without question the legend of St. Patrick and his demonstration through it of the mystery of the Trin-ity. Nor is it much easier for any one who is critical anent popular myths to account for the white illy being the badge of the Ghibellines, and the red of the Guelphs, any more than it is explicable why the Yorkists took the white rose and the Lancastrians the red, or why the heartsease was the em-

blem of the "violet-crowned" city of Athens. Again, why was Apollo supposed to love the laurel and the cornel cherry, Pluto the cypress and the maiden hair—a moisture-loving fern, which we may take for granted could not be very plentiful in his chosen realm—Luna the dittany, Ceres the daffo-dil, Jupiter the oak, Minerva the olive, Bacchus the vine, and Venus the myrtle

why, again, is the Canterbury-bell the flower of St. Augustine! Why is the cro-cus the emblem of St. Valentine—unless it happens to appear about his festival time the cardamine of the Virgn Mary, or the St. John's-wort of the beleved apostle! Mr. Gomme may, perhaps, hint at these flowers having been "totems," and possibly the flowers were actually favorites with those whose cognizance they became after their death or were borne on their shields. death or were borne on their shields as heraldic emblems during life. But still, the endless floral badges of the highland clans are left in the regions of airy myth, like the betony which was apportioned to St. Ffraed as a symbol of the double share of grace with which he was endowed, or the llly of St. Thomas A Beckett, or the convallaria, which, secording to a hagiolog-ical myth, sprang up from the blood of the dragon which St. Leonard slew in a wood standing on the site now occupied by the suburb of Hastings bearing his name.

It is scarce ly less puzzling to give a rea sonable explanation of why certain flowers are assigned to, or have been appropriated by, certain individuals.

The Napoleonic violet is a case in point. The modest plant which once made all Paris fragrant on the Bonapartist fete day was never an object of concern to the "Lit tie Corporal," and only very credulous peo ple now swallow the romantic legend of his teiling his adherents, when banished to Elba, that he would "come back with the violets." The story was an invention of

Nor has any one to our knowledge gon into the origin of the scarlet carnation as the chosen flower of the Stuarts. Jacobitism—the Jacobitism of the Pretender and of the gallant gentlemen who mounted the white cockade and lost their heads for their pains—is now a vanished faith. Yet to this day mysterious hands yearly deposity wreaths of carnations on the tembs of Cardinal York and other members of the hapless line of James II. Later floral emblems are less difficult to

explain. In truth, except for the problem which individual tastes must always re which individual tastes must always re-main, there is no great puzzle in the mat-ter. The old Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, who in spite of his military reputation and general drill sergeantry, was wonder-fully suffused with the Teutonic senti-mentality which pervaded Germany in his boyheod, was fond of the corn-flower, and wherever he went, in his later days at least, the whole country side blossomed forth in biue in his honor. The old Emperor's devotion to the memory of his mother amounted to a "cuit," and one of his earliest ecollections of her was that when she and er boys were fugitives from Berlin on the occasion of one of Napoleon's invasions, she rested for a moment by a corn-field, and amused them by plucking the blue corn-flowers and making them wreaths and nose-

gays. The present Kaiser is said to affect the riolet, a fancy which may class with that of the Bonapartists, should the adherents of the "democratic empire" again come to the front in France. A flower was, of course, necessary to the Boulangists, and, wit characteristic instinct for effect, the partisans of the "national and honest republic" have chosen the carnation. Neveripeiess, the origin of the symiot does not
matter, except from a historical point of
view. The mysteries of this form of
heraldry are generally beyond finding out,
and not infrequently are better left unexplored, if the result of antiquarian search
is as depressing as that which affirms that
the word shamrock is derived from the
Arabic shamrock ha club or shillelah, and
that this weapon is, in truth, the true badge
of the Hiberman race.

A five-year-old child in Monson, Me., is ald to speak three languages.

Romance and Reality. "It is easy for married couples to quarrel and bring themselves to the point of divorce," said a well-known New Yorker recently to a New York Sun reporter. Safter I had been married three months I came saily home one night to tell my wife that business would keep me away from her the next twenty-four hours. She was girlish, and by way of reply she gave herself a little bug, with a little wriggle of her body thrown in, and expressed her feelings in an exclamation of unmistakable joy. Deeply pained, I said to her that I never supposed she desired my absence enough to iy pained, I said to her that I never supposed she desired my absence enough to
gurgie with joy at the mere proposal of it.
Many a man would have gone off angry or
darkity suspicious. Instead I questioned
her. 'Why, you goose,' said she, 'when
you said you were going away one thing
popped into my head to the excinsion of
every thing close. That was, now he's going
away, and I can see some raw entons with
anit and vinegar. That was all I have been
dying for raw culous aver since our wed-

LUCK IN COPPER BOLTS. A Chance Discovery Lays the Foundation of a Stevedore's Fortune.

A Chance Discovery Lays the Foundation of a Stevedore's Bortune.

The fortunes of some men have their foundation in very queer incidents. Elmer A. Barton, of Duluth, Minn., says the Chicago Herald, is comparatively a wealthy man; while fifteen years ago he was a day laborer getting a job whenever he could unloading vessels, or any thing, in fact, he could find, but work around the docks was what he most looked after, and this fact was indirectly the cause of his streak of luck. Lying outside the harbor of Duluth was the nearly submerged hull of a vessel. No one appeared to know how long it had been there, but "the wreck," as it was called, was considered one of the features of the place. The boys used it as a swimming station, and it was a proud day for many a Duluth boy when he could say he had been able to resch "the wreck." This was another link in the chain of Barton's luck. He had a son who, with the other boys, made daily excursions through the summer out to the old hulk, and one day this son brought back with him more of the bolts and a piece of wood that had become loosened. By chance the father saw the bolt, and he asked the boy some questions, the result being that he bimself bolt, and he asked the boy some questions, the result being that he himself made a trip out to the wreck in a small boat, taking au axe with him. After this excursion, Mr. Barton began making inquiries about the old boat, but could get no information as to when she arrived these combens are the combens as to when she arrived these combens are the combens as to when she arrived these combens are the combens as to when she arrived the combens are the combens as to when she arrived the combens are t rived there, or when she was sunk, or where she came from. He also managed to water sale tame from the authorities to re-move it, the permission being the more readily given as it was in the way of some proposed harbor improvements. Mr. Bar-ton began his work quietly—making no stir ton began his work quietly—making no stir about it. He managed, by the aid of long saws, long-handled axes and hooks, to de-tach piece after piece and get it ashore, piling it up in the yard that surrounded his cabin. It took him nearly the entire year of 1874 to do this work, but it proved a profit-able job. That bolt the boy had brought home was solid copper, and it opened the

each dollar multiply and increase CHAMPAGNE PUSHERS.

L) Journal. It is bestial work as well as difficult. As one great champagne importer put it in talking on the subject, the very charm and merit of champagne is supposed to lie in the fact that the fluid has not much to lie in the fact that the fluid has not much defined in it, the proportion of alcohol being only slightly greater than that in lager beer; yet these pushers advertise it lager beer; yet these pushers advertise it. said for this wine that the worst effects are felt by men who drink spirits; that those who drink nothing but champagne are sel don intoxicated by it. The pushers have to drink spirits because their systems need bracing after each of their professional bracing after each of their professional drink spirits because their systems need bracing after each of their professional drinks are provided to the stage way they show their approval of the same way they show their approval of the same way they show their approval of the same way they show their approval of the seene.

The principal pusher in this city, a very fat, sleek Frenchman, tells me that he be-lieves he can overcome all injurious effects by alceping all the time that he is not at work. He bribes the hall boys and cham-bermaids not to make any noise at his door bermaids not to make any noise at his door or near his room, and not on any account to knock at his door under the impression that he may be dead or that they must get him out and "make up" his room. But although he looks fresh and shows no signs of nervous wear and tear, the others in the business are rather sad-looking, bloated and coarse wretches. The young society gentleman who took up this booxy calling for pocket money is no longer an examplar of manly beauty. No amount of fine clothes can overcome the effect of his deadened, fish-like eyes, his bloated checks, his vanished color and his general worn-out, dead and-alive appearance. No money would pay him for what has happened to him morally, physically or socially.

But the queerest thing shout the whols ished color and his general worn-out, dead-ished color and his general worn-out, dead-and-alive appearance. No money would pay him for what has happened to him mor-ally, physically or socially.

But the queerest thing shout the whele subject is that the pushing does not push. The wines that are advertised in this way do not have the vogue after all, and to-day the most popular and best paying importa-tion is a brand that has never been pushed at all. It looks as though the good fame of s

brand was hurt by making it notorious. Wine pushing is not carried as to any other country, and seems likely to die out here. It was originated by a "good fellow" about fown who had a tremendous acquaintance with the politicians of the city

for champagne in every politician's mouth and a general recourse to pushing, none of which has done any good to any brand since.

Who was the Secondard's Banker Rosenthal directed his book keeper to address a sharp letter to Baron Y. who had promised several times to pay what he owed and had as often assisced to do so. When the letter was written it did not please Banker Bosenthal, who is very excitable, and he sangrily penned the following: "Dear Baron Y.—Who was it that promised to pay up on the first of January! You, my dear baron, you are the man. Who was it that promised then to settle on the first of March! You, my dear baron. Who is it, then, who has broken his word iwas it, then, who has broken his word iwas shift had unative and having an occasional adventure. The writer, while staying in the mountains near Bismarck, Saganche County, Col., in the winters of 1883, 1838 and 1884, enjoyed no better sport, with his two is will you companions, James Mathews and Sye Richards, than hunting the bear and deer and having an occasional adventure with wolves. Of our many adventures I will state one in particular. As our rude will state one in particular. As our rude cash was situated almost in the center of the fact of the fa

Two Large Bears About as Much as Three Man Care to Handte.

The mriter, while staying in the mountains near Biamarck, Saganche County, Col. in the winters of 1883, 1883 and 1884, enjoyed no better sport, with his two widely companions, James Mathews and Sye Richards, than hunting the bear and deer and having an occasional adventure with wolves. Of our many adventures II will state one in particular. As our rude cabin was situated almost in the center of our hunting grounds we needed no more issistance than our own miliecular strength could afford in carrying our game from the place of alaughter to the cabin. One fine morning in February as we were starting out for a hunting knives in our belts we spied a very large bear's tracks, and therefore becam the trail at once. We had not gone far until we saw by the tracks in the sase what the bear had been joined by another one equally as large. I cautioned the boys to be on the lookout. We had not gone far until we say that the bear had been joined by another one equally as large. I cautioned the boys to be on the lookout. We had not gone far until we say that the bear had been joined by another one equally as large. I cautioned the boys to be on the lookout. We had not gone far until we say that the bear had been joined by another one equally as large. I cautioned the boys to be on the lookout. We had not gone far until we say that the bear had been joined by another one equally as large. I cautioned the boys to be on the lookout. We had not gone far until we say that the publican woo has given the last glass of drak the publical work of the fart work of the forty of bruis. Both bears were now caming at many which sold the most wostern is Alton Island, and the most wonthern Koy West. Werking from these four points, many will be surprised than they locked the bears which only added to the fury of bruis. Both tears were now caming at many the condition of the condition

NO 15 but in their excitement and nurry both missed their sim. As the first bear was in reach of me, continues the writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, I dealt him a stun-

TERMS: \$1.50 A YEAR

A Well-Known Actress Tells What She Knows About It.

"The first play I ever appeared in," said Miss Kidder, to a Toledo Blade man, "was 'Under the Gaslight,' but my part did not call for kissing of any description. In 'Nordeck' I was supposed to be kissed, but it all ended in supposition. I forget whether I was kissed in 'Davy Crockett' or whether we again deceived confiding sudiences. My first real kissing experience on the stage was in England during a tour of the provinces. This experience became vividly Knows About It. provinces. This experience became vividly

le job. That ome was solid copper, and father's eyes to the possibilities. His vestigation showed him that all the bolts in sight were of the same metal, and when he had completed his labor he had secured many hundreds of pounds in weight of valuable copper. Besides this, he had in the cords of wood piled up on his lot a value you object to my actually kissing you! "The scene calls for us to kiss here. Do "The scene calls for us to kiss here. Do "I was very much surprised at being asked such a question, and told him that I had not the slightest objection; that I had not the slightest objection had not the slightest objection had not had not the slightest objection had not had not had not had not had not had not had n quantities of mahogany, some rosewood and a little ebony. Altogether it was a good year's work. He found ready market for his copper bolts, and the wood going off piece by piece brought him a nice little sum. rience that night, as it gave me my first acquain tauce with the peculiar methods of an English audience.

It was this money that gave bim his start in life, and he was shrewd enough to make "I had a love scene in the first act. I was seated on a sofa, with my face toward the audience, and my lover stood at the back of the sofa. At the point in the scene where he declared his love, and I had accepted him, he leaned over and kissed me. There Their Work by No Means as Pleasant as Some Might Think.

If there is any harder work than the champagne pushers have had to do in this champagne pushers have ha champagne pushers have had to do in this city during the last fortnight, I can not comprehend what it can be, writes the New York correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) Journal. It is bestial work as well as the large of the stage I repaired at the stage in the stage I repaired at the stage in the stage is repaired at the stage is repaired at

dom intoxicated by it. The pushers have to drink spirits because their systems need bracing after each of their professional bouts in the bar-rooms. How iong it takes for their work to kill them I never have heard.

"I do not feel the slightest delicacy about kissing on the stage, nor do I have the slightest objection to being kissed. I think you will find very few actresses who have It is regarded purely as an act of business by both men and women."

Hawaan Tall.

The Longest Human Tall. Betting aside the reports of travelers concerning a race of tailed men among the

A Man 113 Years Old Journeying Alone from Arkansas to Kentucky. James McMillin, of Bardwell, Kyn says a Cairo (Ill.) letter in the St. Louis Globe-

Carro (iii.) letter us the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speat a few hours in this city re-centy on route home alone from Arkansas, where he has been visiting relatives. Mr. McMillin enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man known in this section of the country and probably in the United States. He was born in Botetourt County, Va., of which Finoastle is the county seat, in the historic year of 1776, and suggested to be about fown who had a fremendous so quaintance with the politicians of the city in Tweed's time. He ran the sale of one wine up to a figure higher than any one in the business had ever dreamed of its reaching, and he got \$10,000 a year for his work. It left two legacies to humanity, a taste for champagne in every politician's mouth and a general recourse to pushing, none of which has done any good to any brand since.

Country and probably in the United States. He was born in Botetourt County, Va., of which Finoastle is the county seat, in the historic year of 1776, and succeeded to his father's name without the change of an initial letter or alteration of orthography. His mother's madden name was Diana Chitwood. His father died at 97 and his mother at 106 from natural causes.

When seventeen years of age whoole since.

A LITTLE OF EVERY THING.

At the present rate of expansion in one hundred years the English language will be spoken by half of the people of the

A Lance boa constrictor lately got loose in a New York animal store, and squeezed and swallowed a mokey fastened by a

Ar Lexington, Ky., a lawsuit that was begun in 1811 has just been settled. It related to a land claim, and the sum in dispute was originally about \$5,000.

The commissioners of the Yosemite Valley have ordered the demolition of miles of fences and many unsightly buildings, leaving more space for campers and tourists.

Victoria, B. C., is said to be the dullest city in North America. Business men get down to their office at 1 p. m., and leave at 4 p. m. After that the town is completely do. p. m. After that the town is completely de-

THE size of the canvas on which Millet. painted "L'Angelus," the famous \$110,600 picture, is \$114 by 2514 inches. The paint-ing was paid for at the rate of \$304.05 per

A SCHEME for hatching partridges for stocking Montgomery County, Pa., is to be put in operation by the Game Protective Association of that county. The eggs will be bought in large quantities and hatched in artificial incubators.

AHNETTA AND MIRIAM BOOGS, malden sisters, who committed suicide the other day in Jackson County, W. Va., left a letter bearing both their signatures in which they stated that they were tired of life, as there was nothing in it for old maids that was worth the living.

RECENT Storms have washed thousands of tons of culm down upon farming lands in the vicinity of Sunbury, Pa., and a number of farmers have taken legal action to recover damages from the Mineral Mining Company, the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and other operators.

THERE has been a compatition and the contract of the company of the c

THERE has been a competition among stenographers to decide how many words can be written on a postal card. Sylvonus Jones, of Richmond, Va., has taken the prize by writing 36,764 words. Mr. Jones is a shorthand writer employed by the Brighthope Railway Company of Richmond. An artesian well in North City, a suburb An artesian well in North City, a suburb of St. Augustine, Fla., is said to have the largest flow of any artesian well in the world. It is an eight-inch well and its flow exceeds the highest expectations. From a measurement made by Dr. J. K. Rainey the flow exceeds 8,000 gallons per minute, or over 11,500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

Campine out is capable of much inxury. A large camp at the Adirondacks contains about forty acres. The sleeping apartments are all in separate tents, the drawing-room and dining-room being in a very pretty log cabin overhanging the lake. In one place is an artistic childrens' playbouse, and in another a perfectly rolled tennis court shaded by lofty birches. The stables are near. tables are near.

A GERMAN peasant who arrived at Castle Garden recently with only seven francs in his pocket had been told by an emigration agent that gold was so plenty in this coun-try that people gave golden trinkets to their children to play with and trimmed the carriages, buildings and streets with the preclous metal. He therefore sold his little place, bought a ticket for New York little place, bought a ticket for New York and gave a farewell feast to his neighbors.

He was to be sent back. THERE is an old man in Washington THERE is an old man in Washington named Roger Evans, who claims to have polished the boots of every President since the time of Jackson. He has been obliged at times to resort to peculiar devices to accomplish his designs on the shoes of a new Executive. Up to a few weeks ago he had not been able to capture Harrison's feet, but he met the President one day recently about a block from the White House. Harrison's shoes were very dusty, and in an inrison's shoes were very dusty, and in an in-stant Evans had his box on the ground, and before the President realized what had happened had begun to wield his brushes vig-orously. Harrison had to submit.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Crief-Justice Fuller's handwriting is described as the "worst that could possibly

cent of Pike's Peak and was delighted with the experience.

MRS. HARRISON'S dislike for notoriety increases every day. On her recent trip from Deer Park to Washington she displayed a nervous dread of reporters.

JAY GOULD says that for the first year of

his married life he lived on \$100, got up at daybreak, went to church every Sunday, and was as happy as a boss bumble bee in Mas. Epison sticks to her husband like a shadow. She is always at his elbow in working hours, with book and pencil, taking down his ideas and experiments. She is,

n fact, a helpmate in every way worthy of his abilities

his abilities.

Ms. Spurgeon, the well-known London preacher, has a beautiful residence at Beulah, Upper Norwood, with extensive grounds and handsome conservatories. A silver casket from the Queen is one of his most precious household gods.

Tuz late Chief-Justice Waite was seventy-two when he died. Justice Bradley is seventy-five, Matthews sixty-four, Harlan fifty-five, Blatchford sixty-eight, Gray sixty, Field seventy-two, Miller seventy-two and Lamar sixty-three.

President Harrison plays a fairly good.

PRESIDENT HARRISON plays a fairly good game of billiards. There is nothing brilliant about it, and almost anybody in regular practice could give him odds, but he has sufficient command of the balls to make a very respectable score. He is fond of the cama.

The grand reception room in Mrs. Secre tary Whitney's Washington house is said to remind one of the salons of Versailles and Fontainebleau. The walls are covered with brocaded silk, made in France to order, after the styles of Louis XVI. and old masters, and there is an abundance of Gobelin tapestry hung about. Mas. Gronor Goven has the credit of first

introducing into this country the fashion-able tan Suede shoes which are now so pop-ular. Mrst Gould has a curious fancy for tan-colored garments, and it is said that more than half of her extensive wardrobe is devoted to dresses made up in that color. "BUFFALO BILL's" ranch is located on the "Beyralo Bill's" ranch is located on the North Piatte, in Nortaska, and contains nearly 5,000 acres of fine land. Mr. Cody has about 200 head of thoroughbred horses and 2,000 or 3,000 head of cattle. His residence is a big frame house near the rail-road, on the roof of which is painted its large letters, "Colonel W. F. Cody ('Buffalo, Bill') Scouts' Ranche," and over it everyday floats a big American flag.

day floats a big American dag.

The youngest member of the new Cabinet is Attanacy-General Miller—28; the oldest, Betretary Windom—62. Messrs. Blaine, Proctor, Tracy and Rusk are of about the same age—59. Two of the eight—Tracy and Miller—were born in New York; three—Windom, Noble and Rusk—in Ohio; two—Blaine and Wanamaker—in Peunsylvania; leaving one—Mr. Proctor—to the credit of Vermont. Three of the eight served in the

Vermont. Three of the eight served in the Bilk manufacturing is growing very rapidly in the United States. THE production of petroleum in the United

In Chicago 1,324,000 hogs were packed this year against 1,557,000 in 1886. It is now proposed to clear the air in mills and factories of all dust by means of

electricity.
Weeden carriage wheels will soon be

some away with in carriages and steel wheels substituted. THE agricultural interests of the South

are rapidly erganizing and are buying much cocaper through their combinations. The false hair trade of New York re-quires the annual importation to that city from Europe of about four tons of human

AMERICAN capitalists are forming a syndicate to buy up flour mills. A leather syndicate has been formed in New Jersey for fine leather.

Silk weavers' wages have declined 20 per cent. In ten years, but they are said to be carning nearly as much, because the ma-chinery is better.

The Southern cotton goods manufacturers are trying to manufacturer finer stuff than cheap cotton stuff, as the market is likely som to be overrun with it.

Ninexcest salmon canneries are in operation in Alaska. They are so thick in the waters that the heats often can not crowd through them. Lastycer 200,000 cases were